MEASURES AFFECTING NEW-YORK CITY. PROJECT TO ALLOW THE MAYOR TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU-78K TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION BILL-TITLE TO LANDS UNDER WATER IN NEW-YORK HARBOR

-MINOR MATTERS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, March 1.—A memorial of the Sani-bary Reform Society, describing the utter break-down of the present system of street eleaning in New-York City, and also giving the particulars of a meeting in Mayor Grace's office at which it was resolved that the Mayor bucht to be put in control of the Street Cleaning Bureau, are read to the Assembly to-day. These documents listened to with remarkable attention. There is every sign, also, that the Legislature is at last in a mood sive its assent to some measure like that which the Sanitary Reform Society proposes. Even the New-York City members, who have bitherto resisted any bill that would deprive the Police Commissioners of the valuable grau, now declare that they will make no further oppo-

ition to such a scheme.
One of these members, a Senator, said to-day, "The fast is that the Police Commissioners are ready to give up-the job of street cleaning. Popular disapprobation becoming flerce. Some fine morning if the streets con tinue to be in the condition they have been in the past winter we shall wake up and find the Police Commissincer we shall ware up and and the Police Commis-sioners hanging from lamp posts." The section of the Mc Darthy Charter giving Mayor Grace entire control over the Street Cleaning Bureau will be detached from the Charter bill to-morrow by the McCarthy Committee and will be introduced in both houses of the Legislature

hs a separate bill.

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations
consisting of Senators Mills, Robertson and Fowler, reported adversely this morning, Senator Mills dissenting the bill recently passed by the Assembly forbidding the Senator Schroeder said that the same bill had been in-

troduced by him in the Senate on January 19, and only now did the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations make a report of it. He moved that the adverse report should be disagreed to and the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Senstor Fowler opposed the adoption of the motion He argued that the bill was an attempt to interfere with the natural laws of commerce. It was a new doctrine that men could not sell or buy what they wanted to. Senator Forster in reply, said that he thought the right to alienate private property did not apply to corpora

The motion to disagree with the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations was carried by a vote of 11 to 10. The vote was as follows : Yeas-Braman, Davenport, Forster, Loomis, McCarthy,

Mills, Murtha, Pitts, Schroeder, Sessions and Winslow Nays-Astor, Birdsall, Bixby, Eldman, Fowler, Hogan,

Lord, Robertson, Seebacher and Straban-10.

The present Assembly is dealing carelessly with the measures entrusted to it. Bills are not receiving that scruttny in committee rooms, or even in the open Assembly which they require. In consequence of this beedlessness Governor Cornell has been compelled to send back an unusually large number of bills for correction. Many of the bills have never been returned to his desk. To-day a bill of very important character was reached on the order of third readings in the Assembly without having had previously over five minutes' attention. It was a bill confirming the titles to land under water granted by the Land Commissioners in the last eighty years. Lately the Attorney-General gave an opinion that these titles were not vaid, and accordingly the present bill was introduced.

Mr. Spinola, upon the bill being announced, moved that the Harbor of New-York and adjacent waters should be excepted from its provisions.

Mr. Alvord hoped that the motion would not apply, and then made a long argument in support of an assertion that the measure would not disturb the owners of property along the New-York river front.

Mr. Nies said that he had been informed that speculators had bought up titles from Land Commissioners of land that had been in the possession of other persons for over a hundred years. Assembly which they require. In consequence of this

of land that had been in the possession of other persons for over a hundred years.

Mr. Alvord replied that this argument was a nonsensical one, as the State could not give away land which it did not own.

Mr. Niles, in reply, said that whether nonsensical or not such allegations of an attempted monstrous fraud on the owners of the river property of New-York were current.

Mr. Congdon, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said in support of the bill that it was meant especially to apply to imber lands of the State.

Mr. Browning thereupon said if this assertion of Mr. Congdon was correct there could surely be no harm in cutting off New-York Harbor from the operations of the bill.

eutting off New-York Harbor from the operations of the bil.

Mr. Niles said it was a suspicious circumstance that the triends of the bill were not winding to limit it to its ostensible object. The bill might involve millions of property in New-York Harbor.

Erastus Brooks said that there was a good deal of land about New-York Harbor, the ownership of which was disputed. Then the boundaries of States were in contusion. New-Jersey, for instance, claimed Robins Reef.

Mr. Alvord then gave up the struggle, and permitted the amendment of the bill as the New-York members desired. As amended the "waters of New-York Harbor and those adjacent thereto" were excepted from the provisions of the bill. In this shape the bill was afterward passed.

Benator Seebscher's bill authorizing the Board of Edu-

ward passed.

Benator Seebscher's bill authorizing the Board of Education of New-York City to provide a peratus for the training in swimming of the pupils of the common schools, was passed by the Senate, as was also Senator Braman's bill appropriating \$250.000 for the new Cantal.

Capitol.

Joan D. Townsend, of New-York, forwarded to Mr. Alvord yesterday, a bill giving suits for his little preference on Court calendars. Tals bill Mr. Alvord introduced to day in company with one granting to the wife of the late Judge Nixon his salary for the remainder of the late Judge Nixon his salary for the remainder of the year.

duced to-day in company of the late Judge Nixon his salary for the remainder the year.

The Assembly Railroad Committee on Tuesday ne.

The Assembly Railroad Committee on Tuesday nex will give a hearing, on the following measures: Mr. Bulwer's bill making a uniform rate of fare of 2 cents a mile on all the railroads of the state; Mr. Bradley's bil allowing railway companies to collect 5 cents adultions fare from passengers who do not buy tickets; and Mr. Newman's bill requiring flagmen on all railway crossings in Ktoga Cousty.

The Elevated Railroad bills will be taken up nex Thursday, March 10.

The following are among the bills and resolution which were introduced to-day in the Senate: By Mr. Scuroester-To fix the limit of expenditure by the Brooklyn Park Commissioners. Mr. Forster introduced resolutions asking for information from the Department of Taxes relative to the amount of tax levied on corporations in the City of New-York, exclusive of savings banks and life insurance companies, the amount of assessment on personal property; also what was the tax levied on each corporation in the year 1880, on their real estate. Adopted.

In the Assembly the following were among the bill introduced: By Mr. Everett-Providing for supplying the City of New-York with additional pire water. By Mr. Eugle-Relative to sewers and drainage in the City of Broesdyn. By Mr. Husted-Ammiding the Civil Code of Procedure.

Mr. Chilinan called up the resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. The

of Procedure.

Mr. Cullinan called up the resolution to adjourn fro to-morrow till Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 to 37.

REVISING THE TAXATION LAWS. CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE TAX COMMISSION A THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION-WIL WAS DONE-WEST-BOUND TOLLS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 1 .- The Tax Commission and the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Legislati met to-day. Senator Winslow presided and presented report on the duties of the Tax Commission as they a nuderstood by the Joint Committee on Taxation. report is in fact a constitution and by-laws for the Ta ion, and is as follows:

Commission, and is as follows:

1. It is the sense of the Joint Committee that the Commission should consider and prepare amendments to the law presed by the Legislature known as the Corporative Tax haw so as to remedy such defects. as, in the judiment of the Commission, exist, and to extend the printing of said law to all corporations organized und any general or special law of the State other than as ings banks, life and foreign insurance companie public educational institutions and charitable public educational institutions and charitable and foreign insurance companies. public educational institutions and charitable or religious corporations organized under any general or appecial law of this State, and also such other amend ments as to the Commission shall seem wise and proper, to the end that the State tax or the expenses of carrying on the State Government, including appropriations to be voted for the completion of the new Capitol, and for making necessary repairs to the canals to keep them navigable, in case the receipts from toils are not sufficient for that purpose, should be paid by tax upon the corporation.

2. That the Commission should indicate and 2. That the Commission should indicate and consider such new sources of revenue as may exist, and also consider and report to the Joint Committee its views as to the wisdom and expediency of a tax on specific property, or business transactions in the name of an excise tax, the receipts from which should be applied for city, town, county and municipal purposes.

3. As the result of such inquiries if adopted would establish different methods of assessment and taxation from those pow or heretofore in use in this fixete, it is the sense of the committee that it is wholly unsimportants whether such proposed lexislation be called a new code of assessment and taxation or a revision or patching up of existing laws.

The existing system was considered by the committee and the Commission. Commissioner Goddes said that he considered it a perfurr system. Commissioner Van

considered it a perjury system. Commissioner Van Cott said that one of the great cylls of the present age tem was that local assessors did not obey the laws, and that assessors who did were not again elected. Senator Lord said in Yates County a few years ago the loca Lord said in Yates County a few years ago the local sacessors, after consultation with the State Assessors, made a full value assessment, but the State Board of Equalization afterward put up the valuation in the same ratio that those in other counties were increased, the sacessment of which was based on not more than one half valuation. Commissioner Geddes indigmantly corporated this statement, anying that every honest sacessor's constituency had been purished by the State Assessor's constituency had been purished by the State If we can remove the State tall from the present system and raises it, as it is proposed at the Controller's office, by taxing corporations we can rid the State of the Board of State Assessors, and thereby accomplish some good. Tam of the opinion that the country people would be benefited by being relieved of all State tax, and would be utiling to assume the local taxes now paid by corporations.

Joint Committee resolved to report to the Legisla-

ture to-morrow the Tax Commissioners bill, defining the term "lands" as used in the taxation laws. Under this term telegraph poles and wires, railroad tracks and elevated roads are classed.

At the meeting of the Canal Board this afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor offered the following:

Resolved, That in the preparation of the toll-sheet for 1891 all tolls on West-bound freight transported on the canals shall be abolished, and that all salt manufactured in this State, or under the supervision of this State, shall be placed on the free list.

Mr. Dutcher opposed a total abelition of tolls on west-bound freight, and moved that pig iron, railread from antipactic coal, stove and iron ore be exempted from the operation of the resolution. Mr. Carr also moved an amendment-that the Board reserve the power to increase the toll at any time to prevent the canals being tun at a less. The resolution was tabled until Tuesday next at 3:30 p. co.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

SENATOR SEWELL'S DEPARTURE-THE VICE-CHAN-CELLOR BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE-SYMPATHY WITH THE BOERS-REFUSING TO REPEAL THE

TRAMP ACT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, N. J., March 1 .- United States enator-elect William J. Sewell will complete the term of his nine years' service as State Senator from Camden County to morrow, and will then proceed to Washington to enter upon his duties in the National Senate to succeed Theodore F. Randolph. This morning his seat in the Senate was adorned with a fine basket of flowers from the officers of the brigade of the National Guard, of which Senator Sewell is commander. This evening the Hon. Charles P. Smith gave a reception in honor of General Sewell and Governor Ludlow, at his residence in this city, to which the members of the State Senate and a large number of prom-inent men throughout the State were lavited. The attendance was large, and included leading representa-tive men of both political parties. Many Senators and Assemblymen will visit Washington, to witness the inauguration ceremonies, including President Hobart, of the Senate, Speaker Van. Duyne of the Assembly, and most of those prominent in either body. They will leave Trenton on Thursday. Senator Sewell will occupy rooms, at Willard's Hotel. His final departure from Trenton where he has always been popular personally, and where he has been a leader for so many years both in politics and legislation, is much regretted. He has been persistently faithful to his duties as a State Senator without change since his premotion to the National body.

The Senate had an active debate to-day over a bill for the appointment of an additional Vice-Chancellor. A lecided feeling was manifested in favor of abolishing a court which has been done away with in almost every other State in the Union, and which has been criticised in matters of procedure, though not of administration, in matters of procedure, though not of administration, in New-Jersey. The contest concerning the bill in ques, then was whether the new Vice-Chancellor should be appointed by the Chancellor, Amendments to require him to occupy chambers at Candea and for his appointment by the Governor were offered by Senator Sewell and lost. Mr. Sewell then opposed the passage of the bill, but it received a bare majority. A motion to reconsider the vote will probably be made to-morrow. The opponents of the amendments urged that their adoption might be considered as reflecting on the Chancellor.

The Senate had another contect this afternoon over a ratiroad bill, which changed the law concerning fires caused by sparks from locomotives. The subject is an amourtant one, especially in South Jersey. It was urged by Senator Youngblood (and denied by Senator Sewell) that the bill would render it impossible for property owners to recover damages. The bill was lost, but was reconsidered and had over.

The House, which drove the natis into the coffin of the bill for a bridge across the Morris Canni Basin at Washington-st., Jersey City last night, clinghed them this morning by refusing a reconsideration 15 to 30. The House will be a relief to other legislation. A member is in possession of a letter offering on the part of Matthessen & Wiechlers, the sagar refliers who are sreatly interested against the measure, to build at their own expense and present free to Jersey City, a bridge across the basin at Warren-st, in case the bill was abandoned and no attempt made hereafter to pass it. The letter was mor processed in the House.

The House passed the bill abolishing the State Inspectorish polyweight and Measures after an animated devoted its attention principally to the General Tax bill on when some progress was made. The Senate passed the bill abolishing the State Inspectorish by a close wore. After its passage the House devoted its attention principally to the General Tax bill on when some progress was made. The Senate passed the bill abol in New-Jersey. The contest concerning the bill in ques,

FOUR PROSPEROUS YEARS.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE MARCH 1, 1877.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- A statement has been prepared by the Treasury Department showing the financial and economic transactions of the United States for the four years ended March 1, 1881, to have been as follows:

of tone		of bushels	ber of bushels	or woor, manner	his coulon, number	otal imports merchandise	ts merchandise	Exports of live stock	by the Treasury	Mante	nry incind's Resump'n I'd	nnual interest charge	" less cara in	otal recepts	
54,308,250	2,066,594	1,342,558,000	364,194,146	207,000,000	4,485,423	475,838,318.00 25,209,050.00		4 205,893 00	8,453,908 29	121,738,854 95	72,920,913 58	92,637,283 50	2042.037.199.09	\$255,342,831.86 218,230,531.58	Marca 1, 1878.
52,130,554	2,301,215	* 1,388,218,750	420,123,400	231,000,000	4,811,265	26,985,280 00				138,265,559 43	144,635,042 50	101,515,647.50		\$262.053,S17.04 255,094,982.91	March 1, 1878, March 1, 1879, March 1, 1880, March 1, 1880.
65,808,398	2,741,853	1,547,901,790	448,756,630	232,500,000	5,073,531	535,569,695 00 92,714,238 00				146,750,758 04	150,031,709 36	82,211,663 00	1,995,112,221 17	\$208,762,742.98 280,047,684.51	March 1, 1880
69,200,934	3,300,000	1,537,535,900	480,849,728	264,000,000	5,761,251	700, 130 889 00 95,570,197 00	#15,271,563 0 ·	456,247,108,00	84.108.826 08	173,038,223 01	160,662,822 20	76,845,937 50		\$356,386,715.41 257,323,527.93	March 1, 1881.
241,448,166	10,409,669	5,816,214,440	1#13,922,890	914,500,000	20.131,471	2,164,642,032,00	8.048,488,808,00	1.427.817.292.00				208,824,730 27	***************************************	\$1,190,531,107 24 950,765,706 93	Total

NEW-YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1 .- The Republicans on a victory at the charter election here to-day, elect ing P. F. Sisson president of the village over George ing P. F. Sisson president of the winage over George W.
Schuyler, Democrat, by 278 majority. The Beard of
Trustees stand 8 Republicans to 1 Democrat. This is the
first Republican president elected in five years and the
first Republican board of trustees in eight years.
COHOES, N. Y., March 1.—At the municipal election

here to-day the Republicaus elected the City Assessor and carried four of the five wards by majorities averag-ing 250. ROME, N. Y., March 1.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected Edward Comstock Mayor over

Dr. Kingsley (Rep.) Four of the five Supervisors elected are Democrats and the Aldermen show the rame pro-AUBURN, N. Y., March 1 .- The Republicans carried the charter election to-day, electing Cyrenus Wheeler, jr., Mayor by 1,012 majority, the largest ever given for that office. Colonel Storke was reelected treasurer without opposition. For Supervisors the Republicans catried six of the ten wards.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 1 .- In the charter election to day the Republicans elected the Collector, Water Comssioner, one School Trustee, three of the four Super-

visors and two of the four Aldermen. The Democrata elect one School Trustee and two Aldermen. The Common Council will stand five Democrats and three Republi-caus. Last year it was a tie. ELMIRA, N. Y., March 1.—At the charter election here o-day the Republicans elected their Recorder, Overseer of the Poor, Justice of the Peace and four Constables, and carried four of the seven wards.

RECEIVING THEIR DIPLOMAS.

BALTIMORE, March 1 .- The annual commence-

pent of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city took place to-day at the Academy of Music. One nundred and fifty-four young men, most of them from he Southern States, received their diplomas.

AN ALLEGED HUSBAND REPUDIATED.

MRS. THEOPHILUS YOUNGS'S TESTIMONY. DECLARING HIM TO BE AN "APOLOGY FOR A MAN -THE WITNESS POSITIVE IN HER FAILURE TO IDENTIFY HIM-NOT TRACTABLE UNDER CROSS-

EXAMINATION: The examination in the case of the man calling himself Theophilus Youngs, was resumed yesterday before Referee Underhill. Owing to the expectation that Mrs. Mary C. Youngs would be put on the stand as a witness in rebuttal, many persons occupied chairs in the court-room inclosure, half an hour before the opening of the proceedings. At half past 11 Mrs. Youngs arrived in company with her counsel, Isaac Morse and Elliott C. Minor, and after glancing scornfully at the claimant, who, dressed in a neat suit of black, was sitting by the side of Henry Youngs, she took the witness-stand. The woman is tall and angular, of sallow complexion, and seems to be fifteen years older that her alleged husband. Her voice is harsh. Mr. Minor, who began the direct examination, made the claimant come forward, and then directed the the claimant come forward, and then directed the witness to examine his face and head and see whether she could identify him. The woman passed her hand rapidly around his head drew his forchead down, and finally jerked his chin up in the air. "I am positive this apology for a man is not my husband." Was her reply, and she explained that Theophilas Youngs had three deep scars, one on the back of his head, one on the frontal bone, and one under the chin, the latter being an inch long. No such scars were to be found on the claimant. Mrs. Youngs described her life with her husband from the day of her marriage to the time of his disappearance. Her testimony on the whole

claimant. Mrs. Youngs described her life with her husband from the day of her marriage to the time of his disappearance. Her testimony on the whole corresponded with that given by the claimant. She, however, emphatically contradicted his assertion that he had allowed one of his children to be buried by a negro under an apple-tree. The witness claimed that when the child died her husband allowed no one to touch it but himself.

At this point Mr. Mincr wished to question Mrs. Youngs on several subjects regarding which the claimant at previous examinations had betrayed some lack of memory or Ignorance. This was objected to by Messrs, brake and Brace, the opposing counsel, on the ground that the claimant had not been fairly examined, and that his failure to answer questions was rather due to that circumstance than to any lack of memory. After a prolonged debate the referee decided to rule out Mr. Minor's questions. The witness related the circumstances in connection with an attempt on the part of a servant of the Youngses to commit a birdla assault on the eldest daughter of the family. At a previous examination the man claiming to be Youngs was closely cross-examined on this subject, and was unable to give any details whatever of the occurrence. Mrs. Youngs further contradicted the claimant's statement that he had resigned his position in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. She said that Theophilus never restaned, but he was discharged for insulting the Secretary of War while being reprimanded for neglecting his family.

When asked to point out the differences in ap-

but he was discharged for insulting the Secretary of War while being reprimanded for neglecting his family.

When asked to point out the differences in appearance between her husband and the claimant, Mrs. Youngs raised herself slightly in order to obtain a good view of the latter, raised the corners of her mouth, and said: "Why, this apology for a man's eyes are wider, his heir is lighter, in spite of the grease on it, and his age is less than my leushand's; he can't be over twenty-five years of age," These words were delivered in such a lofty and at this same time scomful manner that there was general langhter among the listeners.

The counsel for Mr. Youngs began the cross-examination by inquiring the witness's age. The question was objected to, but the referee overruled the objection. The witness answered simppishly that she was thirty-six years of age, which gave rise to another outburst of laughter. She gave her occupation as a spirit medium, but refused to be questioned as to the details of the profession. Some sharp words custed between Mrs. Youngs and Mr. Brace in regard to her marriage with 'Mr. Youngs, the counsel for the claimant attempting to show that a legal ceremony had never taken place. Mrs. Youngs also became excited when asked whether on first meeting the claimant she was not intoxicated; and on being questioned on the subject of her weakness for drink she almost jumped out of her chair with rage. She reiterated her statement that the claimant was positively not her husband, and that although he bore some resemblance to the missing man, a slight scrutiny of his features disclosed a marked difference in appearance. The and that although he bore some resemblance to missing man, a slight scrutiny of his features disclosed a marked difference in appearance. The claimant, she continued, while her face became flushed and her eyebrows twitched nervously, was horter than the missing man by several inches, bu

The examination was adjourned until March 16

ENTERTAINING RAILWAY MEN-

An entertainment was given at the reading-room of the railroad branch of Christian Association, in the Grand Central Depot, last evening. It consisted of instrumental and vocal music, and recitations by Stephen Masset. Among the prominent persons present were Russell Suge and wire, William E. Dodge and wire, Mrs. William H. Vanderbolt, George Gonid, Mr. and Mrs. M. Tonsey. C. M. Bissell, D. Willis, James, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. and Miss C. P. Huntington, Colonet Hoe, the Rev. Dr. D. Stuart Dodge, Mrs. General C. C. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. Stoley, Mrs. Schenek, Miss Townsend and Captain Brainard. Mr. D. dge being called upon to speak made a short address in the course of which he said: Christian Association, in the Grand Central

e said: There is a growing feeling among railroad men, ockholders and efficers that they owe their em-loyes a great debt, which in some way they must at-suppt to pay off. We that have travelled by rail all tempt to pay off. We that have travelled by rail all over the country have hardly an idea of the great responsibility the man in the engine feels. The captain in charge of an ecean steamer is in a similar position. But why do we travel saidly day and night, asieep calmly in our sleeping car without any thought of danger f. Because we know that not only the man in the engine, but all the other employes are looking after as. It is therefore the duty of a railroad company to try to raise up and clevate this case of men and to make them respected by all.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. At the last regular meeting of the trustees of the

children's Aid Society, reports from various ranches of the work were received, showing the ollowing results for the past month: Three huntred and thirty-four persons were provided with nomes, places and employment; two companies, 134 persons, mostly children, were sent to the West the average daily attendance at the twenty-one day he average daily attendance at the twenty-one day ind eleven ingir seniods was 4,309; at the six odging houses the average nightly number of lodg-its was 630; 27,393 meals were furnished, and 190 ers was 630; 27,393 meals were furnished, and 190 of the inmates were provided with situations and work. E. P. Fabbri, in behalf of himself and the Italian Committee, presented \$12,000 to the society as a fund to be used for the shenefit of the Italian school, No. 156 Leonard-st.

ATTACKEE BY HIGHWAYMEN.

John Fisher, age forty-nine, of No. 423 East Seventy-fourth-st., was attacked by a ruffian at Madison-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth t., Monday, knocked down with a club and robbed of 15 cents. A blow of the thief's club injured his eft side severely and disabled him. At 3 o'clock iell side severely and disabled him. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Maloney age forty-two, of Hoboken, was attacked at West and Christophersis, and knocked down by a thief, who, however, was frightened away before he had accomplished his design. Maloney was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, bleeding from a wound on the forchead.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 1 .- The Mansion louse at this place was burned at 2 o'clock this morn ng. Loss, \$10,000; covered by insurance. The Court House at Beaufort, S. C., was desiroyed by re this morning. The records were saved. The loss is stimated at \$5,000.

DAVENPORT, Mass., March 1.—The morocco shop of A. A. Bates was burned this morning. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$3,500. CHICAGO, March 1.—A fire starting in E. A. Banga's drug

store at Chatsworth, fil., yesterday morning, destroyed ten mercantile houses, causing a loss of about \$31,000: partially insured.

LEGISLATIVE PARTY ICE-BOUND. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WHITEWATER, Wis., March 1 .- A majority of the Wisconsin Legislature, including the presiding officers of both houses, Lieuteu int-Governor Bingham and Speaker Bradford, is snow and los-bound at this place. The train which left Milwaukee at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday spent the night at Eagle, about thirty-six time at 1:20 o'clock p. m., has overtaken the other at Whitewater, and here they are likely to stay for the present. The cause of the detention is not a great volume of snow, but a vast sheet of ice, the result of the heavy rain of Saturday last and a part of Sunday, which changed the snow, finally leaving the rails under water inclosed in ice. miles from Milwaukee. To-day's train, which left on

a little jointless creature, her "woman's rights doil."

"But way do you call her so ?" saked her aunt, a lecturer upon that much-discussed question. "Oh, cause, Aunt X.," the child answered, "she's just like you; she can't ever alt down and be comfortable.—[Beston Courier. A little Boston girl called one of her dolls.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE ISTRIBAN CANAL AND THE JAPANESE INDEM-NITY BILL IN THE SENATE-STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE OVER THE FUNDING BILL.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 1, 1881. Sundry bills and resolutions recommending the construction of ship canais or railways across the Isthmus were reported back by Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said the Committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of all this subjects, thinking that the time has not yet arrived when Congress should express its opinion in regard to any particular route or manner of crossing the Isthmus. The request of the Committee was com-

The Scuate speedily disposed of the morning orders, and under the order giving precedence to the calendar for House bills favorably reported, took up and disposed of a number of such bills to which no objection was made. The following were among those passed:

Establishing a life-saving station at Louisville, Ky, for a puole sudding at Jackson, Miss.; to admit free of duty, one of the bells of St. Michael's chimes, Charleston, S.C., sent to England to be recast; to dispose of the residue of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas; for the relief of citizens of Moutana who served with the United States troops in the war with the Nez Perces, and of the heirs of such as were killed in such service; for the erection of a monument at Schuyierville, N. Y., commemorative of the battle of Saratoga, etc.; appropriating money for expenses of the cautennial celebration of the battle on Goton Heights, Connecticut.

The Japanese ludemity fund (Schuze) bill then came

memorative of the contential celebration of the battle on Groton Heights, Connecticut.

The Japanese indemnity fund (Senate) bill then came up as uninished business. The bill directs the payment to Japan of the amount of the fund, manely, \$1,463,224.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) meved to amend the bill by adding thereto the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, providing that the President shall cause to be paid out of the fund as prize money \$248,000 to the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming for services in the destruction of hostile vessels in the Straits of Shimonoseki in 1863, and to the officers and crew of the Takaing (detatened from the United States ship Jamestown) in September, 1864.

Mr. KHEKWOOD (Rep., Jowa) moved to amend further by fixing the total to be paid at \$785,000, which, he said, was the amount without interest received from Japan.

Mr. MORGAN said the proposition was to pay the money direct to Japan and to the officers and srews named, not to their agents or attorneys, and that every precaution had been taken to protect the parties in interest against any improper application of the moneys.

Mr. KHEKWOOD favored the payment of the principal sum as a graceful and proper thing to do under the circumstances, but did not regard the Government as liable for interest, as it had not neted in the capacity of a trustee.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Fia.) agreed in the view expressed

for interest, as it had not acted in the capacity of a frustee.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Fla.) agreed in the view expressed by Mr. Kirkwood, claiming that the acquisition of the money, though inequitable, was not illegal, and that having been received through a convention in which England, France, Holiani and the United States participated jointly, its return smould be made through a convention of those Powers.

Mr. EATON accepted as a part of the bill the amendment of Mr. Morgan.

Mr. THUKMAN (Dem., Onlo) followed in advocacy of the bill as amended. He said among other things that if

Mr. THURMAN (Den., only) is a week in a vocate, the bill as amended. He said among other things that if it had not been for the war of the receilion the money would have been returned to Japan within twelve months, but that the necessity of the Government compelled it to make the money available for its use at that

The conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill was submitted by Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) and concurred in.

A number of H case bills unobjected were passed, the only ones of public interest he ing the following:

For the ascertainment of the amount due the Chocta w Namo (giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction overclaims arising under treaties for thirty years past);
To amend section 2.325 of the Revised Statutes relating to suits at law affecting the title to mining claims, requiring a claimant whose title is not established before a jury to perfect it before receiving a patient therefore; for the preparation, under direction of the Commissioner of Patents, of classified miridgments of all letters-patent of the United States, copies thereof to be sold at the coat of printing; to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same; to give claimants in Indiana for Quartermaster's stores furnished United States troops ourling the Morgan raid the same facilities in the matter of proofs that are given to other claimants.

At 11:25 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Deficiency bill, the last of the General Appropriation bills, was reported and ordered printed On motion of Mr. COVERT (Dem., N. Y.) the Senate

amendments were concurred in to the Agricultural Aprepriation bill.

Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.), chairman of the Commit-

tee on Elections, reported the resolutions in the contested election case for the Hid. Congressional District of Louislans, confirming the right of Mr. Acklen, the stiting member, to the seat. Adopted.

Mr. TUCKER (Dem. V.A.), at 12:10, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table for the purpose of Mr. TUCKER (Dem., V.a.), at 12:10, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table for the purpose of taking me the Funding bill.

Mr. ROBESON (Rep., N. J.) called attention to the fact that the question of consideration raised yesterday by Mr. Carlisie was still undecided.

The SPEAKER said the Apportionment bill had not been called up this morning.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) incrempon called up that bill, and Mr. Carlisle immediately raised the question of consideration.

MCMIJAN (Dem., 1994), Hoved to concur in the Sonate amendments.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) raised the point of order that the toll and Senate amendments must first be considered in the Committee of the Whole.

He contended that the amendment known as the "Kirkwood" amendment, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasiny to authorize public subscriptions for the bonds and Treasury notes provided for was such a proposition that had it been brought into the House as a separate measure it would have been sent to the Committee of the

are it would have been sent to the Committee of the Whole.

This point having been overruled by the Speaker, Mr. CONTER raised a similar point upon the amendment increasing from one-fourth to one-half of one per cent the extense when may be incurred in disposing of the bends and Treasury notes. This point was also overruled, and from this accision of the speaker Mr. CONTER appealed.

The appear was, on motion of Mr. CARLISEE, had on the table speaker. At the context we have a speaker of the context with the appear was, on motion of Mr. CARLISEE, had on the table speaker. The appear was, on motion of Mr. CARLISEE, had on the table speaker. The motion was agreed to, and accordingly the House at 5:30 took a recess until 8:30.

The motion was agreed to, and accordingly the House at 5:30 took a recess until 8:30.

The House met at 8:30 and immediately resumed the consideration of the Finding bill.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) proceeded to raise points of order against the bill, contending that by reason of the Senate amendment which requires \$50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury which the Secretary is authorized to use in the redemption of the five and six per can bonds, to be from time to time repaid and replaced out of the proceeds of the sale of the notes and bonds mithorized by this act, the bill must be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

This point being overruled, he raised a similar point against the amendment providing that the payment of the bonds had been provided for in a prior section of the bill.

Mr. TUCKER (Dem., Va.), chairman of the Committee where we do not the structure of the Mirror against the sine and the according that the payment of the bonds had been provided for in a prior section of the bill.

Mr. TUCKER (Dem., Va.), chairman of the Committee

The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that the payment of the bind.

Mr. TUCKER (Dem., va.), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, acting under instructions of that committee, sent to the cierk's desk the numbers of the Senate amendments in which concurrence was recommended, and on those amendments demanded the previous question. He was proceeding to state what were the further directions of the committee when he was mistrupted by Mr. CONGER, who objected to the previous question being ordered, as it would preclude him from offering amendments, and he intimated that if the gentleman from Virginia misisted on his demand he might have some trouble in securing a second. To tais threat Mr. TUCKER defiantly replied that that remained to be seen.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) inquired whether the demand for the previous question would preclude the gentleman from Meiligan from offering an amendment which he desired to offer.

Mr. TUCKER—Unquestionably not.

Mr. TUCKER—Unquestionably not.

Mr. TUCKER—I intend to carry out the agreement made in the committee on the principle of good faths which even carping censors must applied, and against which calumny unies be alleneed.

Mr. CONGER—I must say that I am glad of that.

[Laughter.]

The numbers of the Senate amendments in which con-

Mr. CONGER-I must say that I am glad of that. [Lauxhter.]
The numbers of the Senate amendments in which concurrence was recommended were read by the clerk.
Mr. DE LA MATYR (Dem., Ind.) asked leave to offer an amendment to one of those amendments—the twenty-seventh-providing that whenever any National banking association shall retire its circulation in whole or in part, as provided by law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be issued and placed in circulation, in lawful manner, a like amount of legal-tender treasury notes in addition to those now in use as currency, and no National banking association

now diminishing its circulation or which has retired any of its circulating notes since the 18th of February, 1881, shall hereafter be permitted to increase the amount of

of its circulating notes.

shall hereafter be permitted to increase the amount of its circulating notes.

Mr. TULKER refused to yield to that amendment, an action which called forth a protest from Mr. GILLETTE (Dem., Iowa), who said that it had been acreed upon by the members of the National party, which was unrepresented on the Committee of Ways and Mrans.

Mr. WARNER (Dem., Onlo) presented, on behalf Mr. Mills (Tex.), the am-nament which that gentleman proposes to offer, and which is as follows:

In addition to the bonds and treasury notes bereby authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and required to issue United States notes under the provision of titles 38 and 39 of the Revised Statutes to an amount canal-to the National bank circulation surrendered, pending and during the process of refunding under this act and no more, and said notes shell be paid out in the current expenditures of the Government and kept as part of the paper circulation, and interest bearing bonds of the United States equal in amount to the notes so asseed shall be redeemed and canceled, in addition to the bonds otherwise redeemed.

Mr. CONGER presented the amendment which he Mr. CONGER presented the amendment which the proposed to offer which fires the time after which the tarce per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National bank circulation at September 1, 1881, and which strikes out the clause of section 5, which recents sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. TUCKER'S demand for the previous question upon concurrence in the Senate amendments, which

Statutes.

Mr. TUCKER'S demand for the previous question upon concurrence in the Sensie amendments, which had been read by the clerk, was seconded and carried by a vote of 100 year to 60 nays.

Messre, Anderson, Berford, Cannon, Dick, Dunnell, Taylor (Ohio) and Wasaburn voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, while the Greenbackers voted in the nexative with the Republicans.

The amendments were then concurred in, and included all except amendments numbered 16, 21, 25 and 29.

Amendment 16 is proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means to be amended so as to read as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may preacribe, to authorize public subscriptions, at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States and at all National banks, and such other banks as he may designate for the bonds and for the Treasury notes, herein provided for, for thirty days before ne shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or Treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals or bankers, or otherwise than under such public subscriptions; and if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and Treasury notes or of either of them, has been subscribed within soid thirty days, he shall award the full amount subscribed to all persons who shall have made sona life subscriptions, in order of time of said subscriptions, are trates most advantageous to the United States.

Amendment 25 is proposed to be amended by the committee so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use from time to time, not exceeding \$50,000,000 at any one time of said subscriptions, at rates most advantage on time of said subscriptions, at rates most advantage on time of said subscriptions, at rates most advantage on the confirmed and which at present fixes the interest of the gold and sliver coin to the Treasury to use from time to time, not exceeding \$50,000,000 at any one time. Of the gold and sliver coin to the Treasury to use from time t

amendment.

It was the intention of the Republicans to vote for Mr.

It was the intention of the Republicans to vote for Mr. Milk's amendment with a view to looding down the bill, but this intention being discovered on the Democratic side, Mr. Milks was induced to withdraw it.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) expressed his astonishment that Mr. Milk should be backed down so casely, and Mr. DE LA MATYR (Dem., Ind.) tamediately renewed the amendment, but Mr. TUCKER now reused to yield for the amendment, and demanded the previous question on Senate amendment 21.

The mala question was ordered—year 121, may 91.

The main question was ordered—yeas 121, mays 91.

Mr. DE LA MATYR then moved to re-small the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with intractions to that committee to report it back with the mendment, which he had previously submitted, in-

or portated therein.

Mr. CARLISLE raised a point of order against the notion, and it was ensuring by the Speaker.

Scrate Amendment 21 was then concurred in.

Mr. UCKLE then in verto concur in Senate Amendment No. 1c, with amendments, which, he sair, had been uthorized by the Committee on Ways and Means. Then

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The President sent he following nominations to the Secate to day: John A. Halderman of Kansas, now Consulat Bangkok, to e Consul-General at that place. Satured B. Axted, of California, to be Receiver of the Land flace at Bolse City, Halbo.

WHITTAKEE'S NOTE OF WARNING.

INTRODUCTION OF EXPERT TESTIMONY. IR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SEIZURE OF WHITTA-KER'S CORRESPONDENCE-TESTIMONY OF PRO-

FESSOR MICHIE. "In cases like this," said Major Gardner yesterday at the Whittaker court-martial, in answering Mr. Chamberlain's argument of the day before against t he introduction of specimens of the cadets' handwriting, on which it was proposed to base the testi-mony of experts, " where there is a note of warning, if this is not allowed to be introduced, a conviction might not be secured, unless there was other strong testimony against the accused."

Mr. Chamberlain-What do you mean by that, Major? Do I understand you to say that unless you get this expert testimony in there is not enough evience to convict?

Major Gardner-I don't think you have interpreted my words correctly. Will the stenographer please read my question? Mr. Corcoran read the question.

"Ah," cried Mr. Chamberlain, "that is what I

Mr. PRICE Hear, flows) thereupon called up that bill, and Mr. Carlisle immediately raised the question of consideration.

The proceedings were interrupted by Mr. REAGAN (Hom., Tex.) with the conference report on the Elver and Harisor Appropriation bill. The statement which are companies theorems are the bill passed the House Rappropriates and the statement which are companies theorems, and the statement which are companies theorems are the bill passed the House Rappropriate by the bill at \$11,141,300. The report of the Punding all was resumed.

Mr. PRICE Hear, that eached or the report of the Speaker's Robio, Peneling and was resumed.

Mr. PRICE Hear, that eached for the resumed the straight of consider the bill—yeas, 67; mays, 144.

The SPEAKER announced that there was no further unflassed baseness, and that the question of consideration.

Alter some divide the the Speaker's Robio, Peneling works Mr. BAKER (Figh., ind.) resented the conference report on the Follifection Appropriation bull, and it was agreed to Mr. Baker (Figh., ind.) resented the conference report on the Follifection Appropriation bull, and it was agreed to the Missing Robin Robert of the Committee on Coll Service. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Missishipp River Commission, was referred to the Committee on Coll Service. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Missishipp River Commission, was referred to the Committee on Coll Service. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Missishipp River Commission, was referred to the Committee on Coll Service. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasmy to authorize and the Richard announced that the amendment Richard announced that the amendment Richard announced that the amendment Richard announced the secretary of the Treasmy to authorize the Whole.

He contended that the amendment Richard announced the Rich bureau was swept of his correspondence, and the offi-cers now bring these few spectmens here. He did not stand upon his civil tights as I should have done, and insist that his private correspondence was sacred. He has not even been able to keep the correspondence with the love of his heart from the gaze of the

The Court reserved its decision on this point until The Court reserved its decision on this point until this morning.

Professor Peter S. Michie, who has charge of the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point, was examined. He testified that Whittaker was studions and diligent, and up to the time of the Court of Inquiry the witness had thought that he would pass his June examination. He was in the lowest division of his class a that time, but the majority of that division usually got through.

Mr. Chamberlain—From Whittaker's standing at the time of the outrage was he so certain of failing

All Chambership of the outrage was he so certain of failing at the examination that he would have thought it necessary to resort to such a desperate measure to save himself? The witness avoided a direct reply to this ques-

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MADAME DEMOREST'S OPENING.

Despite the disagreeable weather there was a large attendance at the spring opening of Madamo Demorest at No. 17 East Fourteenth-st., yesterday. The patterns displayed were of tissue-paper, of the same color as the dress to be constructed after the paper model. color as the dress to be constructed after the paper model. A great many designs for wraps were shown. Among them was the Soloma Visite, a modification of the favorite Mother Hubbard, which makes up handsomely in cashmers, stellienne and slik goods. Another style is the Paletot Visite, which has wide sleeves and a Capachia hood. The kichmond jacket is cut away in front and has broad reveres. Among the more claborate and tasteful costumes shown, the Pilgrimage may be mentioned. This has a polomise with a waterau plat on the back; the waist is encircled by a cordiliere, and then is finished with a small shoulder cape. For a combination costume to be made in bandsome fabries the Jessica is stylish. In plaid and handkerchief designs the Fernaude for ladies, and the Miette for girls, were shown. Among light, stylish alisters the Brunswick is expected to prove popular.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Ella Brownson, age twenty, who was employed at No. 565 Broadway, fell into the sub-cellar yesterday and was killed. The room where she worked was in the fourth story, and she was on her way home when ber dress was caught by a knob on the wall and she was thrown down through a recess in the wall adjoining the elevator car to the cellar. Her head struck an iron step on the ground floor and her skull was broken. Her body was removed to her home, No. 118 East One-hundred-and-fitteenth-st. THE COURTS .

STANDING UPON THEIR RIGHTS. ARGUMENTS OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE AND EX-JUDGE PORTER IN THE SUIT OF THE CABLE COMPANY AGAINST THE LAND LINES OF TELEGRAPH.

Joseph H. Choate, one of the counsel for the plaintiff in the suit brought by the Direct United States Cable Company against the three land relegraph companies for an injunction to prevent the completion of the agreement of consolidation dated Jaquary 19, 1881, continued his argument before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, morning. He devoted his attention principally to the question of the construction to be placed on the set of Cource under which the land companies operated, and under which the plaintiff contends that consolidation is forbidden. He claimed that the act was passed in assertion of the un-limited power of Congress in regulating commerce, and telegraphy as a portion of the commerce of the country. He read reports from The Congressiona I Globe to show that when the bill was discussed in the House such was the understanding of the members. Ex-Judge Porter next spoke on behalf of the de-

fendants. He said they asked no admissions, nor made any. Both sides stood in a Court of Equity, and each asserted what it believed to be its legal rights. The plaintiff had shown no right, he said, to any injunction or to any decree in its favor. It alleges a right based on a contract. No argument can alter that any particular. The case has to be decided on certain agreements and their legal effect. Mr. Choate, in his argument, brought out the real purpose of the proceed ing. The three cable companies hold the monopoly of the sub-oceanic business, and of all the telegraph business of America. That was secured through the pooling arrangement between the cable companies. They secured the land business through binding each of the land companies to one or the other of the cable companies to give to it exclusively the advantages of incoming and outgoing messages. The grief of the plaintiff is that the monopoly is likely to be subjected to competition. While monopoly is likely to be subjected to competition. While in form the present suit is arainst the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Conyany, in substance and effect, to which coulty always looks, it is a proceeding by the cable monopoly to perpetuate the advantage which it now holds, and to exclude competition beneath the Atlantic. It is not the poucy of mankind, of Great Berliam, America or France, that the ocean shall not be as free a nighway as the land. In form the proceeding is to prevent the defendants from the exercise of a statutory right. In effect it is to prevent Jay Gould and his associates from laying a cable, and thus prevent competition. The defendants have no monopoly which they ask the court to protect. But, the cable companies say, they hold in their power, through a confederacy unpermitted by our laws, a right to tax the world and its treasure for their benedit.

they hold in their power, through a confederacy unpermitted by our laws, a right to tax the world and its treasure for their benefit.

Judge Porter argued further that the Western Union Telegraph Company had a right under the law to purchase property; that the sale completed by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was a legal one; and that those who had sold and who held the certificates of the Western Union Company had the right to sue in the courts for their money. Referring to the Act of Congress of 1866, he argued that it did not forbid the amalgamation.

tion.

Mr. Choate, in reply, pointed out that Judge Porter had quoted no authorities or stated any principles on which the contract might be considered void. He read from the books many cases which he claimed bore on this one.

Judge Blatchford asked whether counsel were ready to Judge Blatchford asked whether counsel were ready to proceed with the French Cable Company's case in the morning. He would be ready then to pass on the present case, unless it was desired to dispose of the French case before he did so. It was agreed to proceed with the French case before the Direct Cable Company's case

ACCOUNTS OF GUARDIANS. THE SURLOGATE DETERMINED TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

The new Code in its second part makes provision for a method by which the Surrogate can compel general guardians in that Court to make an annual in tentory of the accounts of their wards. These statutes reonite the guardian in January of each year to render a full account of all disbursements, receipts, etc. The old statutes were disregarded as a general thing because the Surrogate had no adequate means of enforcing the ac-countings. At present, where the Surrogate finds that the accounts of a general guardian have not been flied, he is empowered to have un order served upon the guardian requiring the deficiency to be supplied; if the order is not complied with within three months the Surregate can bring proceedings for the removal of tae

G. B. McCloskey, the guardian accounting clerk of the Surrogate, recently appointed under the Code and the authority of the Board of Aldermen, has been going over the guardian accounts in the office. A very small numthe guardian accounts in the office. A very small number of guardians had compiled with the law in fling their inventories, and it was found that over 3.000 and neglected their cuty in this respect. The Surrogate is now engaged in issuing his order in each case requiring the performance of that duty. At the end of three months special guardians will be appointed to prosecute to removal those who have not compiled with the law. The Surrogate considers the new law a good one, and in proof of this points to the many listances where such annual accountings have been neglected, and on final accountings the funds of intains have been found to be misappropriated or lost by improper investments; at have become insolvent.

CHARGED WITH CRUEL TREATMENT. Theodore Vanderhayden, the captain of the steamship John P. Best, plying between this port and Antwerp Belgium, was taken yesterday before Judge Adam, in the Marine Court, on an order of arrest, but was discharged on his own recognizance. The order was granted in a suit begun against Captain Vanderassed at some length the arguments brought forward by Major Gardner. In conclusion he said:
"I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not only the first of the consequences. I do not wish to the misunderstood of the expert testimony because are afraid of the consequences. I do it has a lawyer, and because it is improper to the consequences. I do it has a lawyer, and because it is improper.

CIVIL NOTES.

Sait to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries, brought by Erastus A. Leut. of No. 377 Leonard-st., Brooklyn, against the Twenty-third Street Radroad Company in New-York, is pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. May 20, 1878, Mr. Lent was torown from a car in Twenty-thirdset, as he was attribute, against an ice wagen, and was seriously injured. The plant if has been examined before trial.

Absolute divorce is sought in the Supreme Court in Brookly's by Sise S. House from her husband, Ferdinand Angelo Hanse. The purities to the suit were Ferdinand Angelo Hanse. The parties to the said was married in Germany in 1872, and have two children, one five years old and the other fourteen days. The plaintiff alexes that her ausband left her May 1, and has since itsed with a Miss Moyer, at 773 Broadway, and that he took with him \$1,700 belonging to Mrs. Hause.

A suit to recover damages, laid at \$10,000, for the alleged seduction of his wife, has been brought by Rensallaer Saulbaugh against ex-Supervisor Alexauder Walker, of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn. The plaint if alleges that Mr. Walker led his wife astray and broke up his household. In his answer Mr. Walker, was bears a night character, denies all the allegations of the complaint, and states that Mrs. Sauipaugh left her hus-band because she would no longer support him.

DECISIONS-MARCH 1.

DECISIONS—MARCH 1.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Clark agt. Clark.—Defendant being shown to be an infant the proceedings are irregular. Bernheimer agt. Sloss and others. The order to stand as corrected within. Van Nest agt. Molt.—Cranted: property to be soid. Jackson agt. Fuel-min development of the counsel. Pitagerald agt. Fitagerald agt. Sloss and others.—Ordered: Davis agt. Tapp.—When the counsel. Davis agt. Tapp.—When the short of the counsel. Books.—Grauted: 5 per cent sharback agt. Scharback agt. Sc

with Frial Term cierk.

Marine Court—General Term—By Chief
Shea and Judge Hawes—Raynolds and another agi
—The order of appeal is medified so at callow the
to answer or demur to the complaint within, six (
without costs to either party as aguinst the other
filed. Farley agt. Soberts.—The taxation of costs is